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MARGINAL COLUMN

By MIRIAM REJMAN

AFTER nearly a month of anonymous headlines featuring Colonel Nasser's non-stop speech-making, Cairo's newspapers last week found something to appear jubilant about. The previous week, reports emanating from Cairo and Damascus spoke persistently of a palace crisis in Riyadh and the imminent abdication of King Saud in favour of one of his brothers. These reports have not been confirmed, however, but something happened that has given them a semblance of truth: last Sunday a royal decree was published in Riyadh giving Crown Prince Faisal full powers in the formulation and execution of the country's foreign, interior, and financial policies. This vague piece of news was grabbed up by the Egyptian Press and Radio with remarkable relish and claims that Saudi Arabia would from now on cooperate fully with the U.A.R.

THE facts, as far as they can be ascertained, do not seem fully to corroborate this interpretation. Faisal has since his father's death been Saudi Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. Over a year ago, he went to the United States for medical treatment, returning to Riyadh only at the end of January this year—one day before the proclamation of U.A.R. What happened between then and last Sunday is not known; Saudi's decree as reported by Beirut Radio spoke of "appointing" the Crown Prince to be Premier and Foreign Minister, while a spokesman of the Saudi Embassy in Cairo said Tuesday that all that had happened was that Faisal "returned to his post" and that it created no new situation. Going one better, the Saudi Embassy in Baghdad cited the decree as proof of the utter falseness of reports speaking of a rift between Saud and Faisal.

DESPITE these denials, however, Saudi's delegation of so much power to his reportedly hostile brother—according to a Cairo report, a "renewal" of the armed forces—would seem to signify more than meets the eye. Saud, it is true, has not been in Riyadh; he may not have "surrendered" all his powers to Faisal, and Cairo's assertions that Saudi sentiment has taken a right turn may be no more than wishful thinking. Yet the fact remains that the shift came at a time when the Egyptian position in the Middle East is difficult not to see it as a personal setback for Saud; and there is even reason to believe that, in the campaign against the king which Nasser has been waging, at least one king has suffered a partial defeat. Whether or not Saud had actually planned to assassinate Nasser and foil the union with Syria, there is no doubt that the accusation itself was largely responsible for the new development. Saud has incurred Nasser's wrath and he was made to pay for it—by his brothers.

NOT that these princes, any more than Saud himself, hold any strong views on Arab nationalism and such-like Western inventions. Nasser and his pan-Arab antics do not seem to cut much ice with them, and none of them has been heard complaining about American imperialism or any other Nasserist bogies. But they are all good, shrewd businessmen who happen to have made huge investments in Cairo skyscrapers and who have quite a stake in the Aramco pipelines running through Syrian territory. With their finances already shaky, neither King Saud nor his brothers can now afford to antagonize Nasser, who has proved himself capable of anything. The trial to be staged shortly in Damascus involving one of Saud's fathers-in-law, accused of working as the go-between in the alleged plot, is a tantalizing prospect; Colonel Barrak, the Interior Minister, had already declared that King Saud himself would have been tried in absentia were it not for such things as diplomatic and kindred considerations.

THESE considerations, however, may one day cease to work as a deterrent, and financial calamity may befall the Saudi royal family in consequence. The theory that Saud's decision last week to delete additional powers to his presumably pro-Nasser brother was an act of "self-preservation" seems therefore to be the most plausible for the time being and on the evidence available. At any rate, the decision appears to be one which Saud has taken in full consultation with his brothers—rather than under threat or pressure from them.

Jerusalem, March 30.

Prince Faisal Also Saudi Defence Chief

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuters).—Egyptian newspapers said today that the Saudi Prime Minister, Crown Prince Faisal, had decided to dismiss his Defence Minister, Prince Fahd, and withdraw Saudi troops from Jordan. "A-Saaba" said Prince Faisal has taken over the Defence portfolio himself pending a government reshuffle. King Saud's control over foreign, internal and financial policies to Faisal last week. The change was warmly welcomed in Egypt.

The dismissed Minister, Prince Fahd, is reported to be present in Geneva.

U.K. More Optimistic On Saudi Changes

By GERDA L. COHEN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Saturday. — The alarm, occasioned by the Egyptian publication over Crown Prince Faisal's announced return to office has settled into a more mature and more optimistic evaluation of the Saudi Arabian new order.

Egyptian attempts to represent the Prince as Abdul Nasser's cat's paw are largely discounted by the press, which hopes that King Saud's more progressive brother will channel oil revenues into development and welfare projects.

Saudi's failure to prosecute an inquiry into his alleged anti-Nasser plot aroused suspicion among commentators, hitherto inclined to treat the affair lightly.

Observers try to derive comfort from the fact that both dismissed Saudi courtiers were anti-Western: the British ambassador, the British Minister of State Yusuf Yassin of corrupt dealings in the Burundi dispute, while Jamal Hussein, one of Saudi's political advisers, is a relative of the anti-British ex-Mufti of Jerusalem.

U.S. Observers Fear Cairo Power May Grow

WASHINGTON, Saturday (U.P.). — The U.S. and its European allies soon may see the Saudi Arabian situation in the Middle East as a result of the ever-growing influence of Abdul Nasser, according to latest reports here.

The action of King Saud of Saudi Arabia in handing over some of his autocratic powers to his brother, the avowedly pro-Egyptian Prince Faisal, is regarded by many U.S. experts as possibly another triumph for Nasser.

Opinions on the seriousness of the Middle East situation differ. The most pessimistic view expressed here is that Nasser before long may well tighten his grip on all the Arab states. If this were to happen, nationalization of the U.S., British and other European companies exploiting the oil reserves of the Arab world would follow, with resultant crisis for Western Europe and grave new political problems for the U.S.

France, Egypt Increase Barter Agreement

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuters).—France and Egypt, who negotiated a \$2m. barter deal last January, have agreed to increase the deal to \$4m. It has been announced here yesterday.

The January agreement followed Franco-Egyptian talks which were the first official contact between the two countries since the Suez operation. The deal provided for the exchange of Egyptian cotton for spare parts and fertilizers.

In Washington yesterday, the World Bank announced that talks on compensation for Suez Canal Co. shareholders will resume in Rome on March 31.

James McDonald Here for 2 Weeks

LYDDE AIRPORT, Saturday. — The first U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Prof. James McDonald, arrived here tonight with his wife for a fortnight's visit.

Prof. McDonald told reporters that following his visit here he would proceed to Australia where he is scheduled to participate in the Australia and New Zealand Jewish Community's celebration of Israel's Tenth Anniversary.

Jordan Expels Egyptian Consul

The Jordan Government yesterday ordered the Egyptian Consul-General in Jerusalem, Muhid Samra, to leave the country. It said he was considered persona non grata because of "suspicious activities."

Samra was due to leave for Cairo yesterday.

The British Government yesterday paid Jordan a \$200,000 first instalment of a \$1.2m. loan to the Jordan Development Board which was suspended last year when Jordan terminated the Anglo-Jordan treaty. The second instalment of \$800,000 will be paid in the next financial year after approval by the British Parliament.

In Baghdad, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Fadil Jamali, was yesterday reported to have told Arab envoys that Egypt has published a map which is a challenge to the sovereignty of independent Arab states.

The map showed all the Arab states in one colour as part of the United Arab Republic.

ISRAEL ON ASIAN SOCIALIST C'TTEE

KATMANDU, Nepal, Saturday. — The Asian Socialist Congress today appointed a four-man committee to work out the future programme of Socialists in the area.

The committee includes representatives of Israel, Burma, India, and Indonesia. The Congress, meeting behind closed doors, was reported to have discussed developments in Algeria, Indonesia, and the Middle East concerning Socialist organizations there.

The Israeli delegate at the conference is Mr. Reuven Barkat.

The Pakistani and Israeli delegates to the Bureau of the Asian Socialist conference yesterday criticized the Japanese Socialist Democratic party's alliance with the Communists in the last elections.

They also criticized the party's "cooperative relations" with China and the Soviet Union.

Members of the Japanese delegation, Mr. Ryo Watanabe and Mr. Eshiro Hirooka, said relations with the Communists were "purely expediency" and the result so far, had not been disappointing.

U.N. CHIEF IN GENEVA

GENEVA, Saturday (Reuters). — Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the U.N., arrived in Geneva by air last night from Moscow for a brief visit to the U.N. state conference codifying the Law of the Sea. He refused to make any statement to the press.

Nasser Fixes Moscow Visit Next Month

CAIRO, Saturday. — Abdul Nasser will visit Moscow next month at the invitation of Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, newly-elected Soviet Premier, the semi-official newspaper "A-Saaba" said today.

Nasser has also accepted an invitation to visit the Lebanon. This was revealed in Beirut yesterday by the speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies on his return after a two-day visit to Cairo.

Nasser's first trip outside the Arab world since he had a week's talk with President Tito in Yugoslavia in July, 1956. In August that year he was due to visit Russia but the trip was postponed, and in December, 1956, after the Suez invasion, Moscow Radio said he would come to Russia in 1957 instead.

Last October the Egyptian newspaper, "Al-Munawwar," quoted the Soviet Premier, Marshal Voroshilov, as saying that Abdul Nasser would visit Russia in the spring of 1958.

Nasser has given a month's salary to the Algerian cause, the amount announced last night. The amount represented was not stated. He gave it during a collection organized by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Secretariat during supper.

Cairo Radio announced that Nasser has delegated the power of his four Vice-Presidents as follows:

Fahri Asaad (Syria)—union affairs; Akram Hourani (Syria)—social and public services; Abdul Latif Baghdadli (Egypt)—agriculture and economy; Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer (Egypt)—defence.

No Soviet Pledge On 1947 Borders—Nasser

By JESSE Z. LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Saturday. — The Soviet Union never promised us to support our claims to push Israel back to the 1947 U.N. borders, Abdul Nasser told the "New York Times" correspondent, Mr. C. L. Sulzberger, in an interview published today.

The subject was never discussed, Nasser added, in an attempt to prove the contention that the Russians have not mixed politics with their aid.



Col. Simbolon, only 40, the "elder statesman" of the revolutionary Indonesian Republic. Now Foreign Minister of the Padang regime, he is making contact with other dissident Indonesian leaders.

Afterwards, Mrs. Meir declared there was no substance to reports that there was a Middle East plan submitted by the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld. She said she knew nothing about such a plan and, therefore, could not have discussed it with M. Pineaau.

Apart from saying that she conveyed to M. Pineaau the impressions of her five-week West African tour, she refused to indicate the subject of the conversation.

In a statement broadcast by Paris Radio, Mrs. Meir revealed that negotiations are starting shortly to finalize an agreement substantially increasing three-way trade between Israel, France, and French overseas territories.

Through small, Israel is anxious to help the young African countries in every possible way by sending technicians and by advice based on past experience gained by the trial and error of the Jewish State, she declared.

Israel's Gains Known. She added that she was surprised to see how well Israel and her achievements were known in Africa. She expressed the conviction that the development of close ties between Israel and Africa will facilitate a Middle East peace settlement "for which a basis does exist."

After her arrival in Paris yesterday, Mrs. Meir had a half-hour meeting with Premier Guy Mollet, who, it is understood, may be prevented from visiting Israel for the Tenth Anniversary celebrations which coincide with the French cantonal elections, a major political event requiring the presence of the Secretary-General of the Socialist Party in France.

The Israeli Ambassador to London, Mr. Elihu Elath, arrived here for consultations with Mr. Meir. Mr. Shimon Peres, Director-General of the Israel Defence Ministry, is still here.

The French press prominently features an interview given at Dakar by the Israeli Foreign Minister, accompanied by the Israeli Ambassador to Paris, Mr. Ya'acov Tur, before she left for the French capital.

Contrary to previous plans, Mrs. Meir will leave for Israel by air tomorrow morning, and not tonight.

Tories Lose House Seat to Liberals. LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). — The minority Liberal Party dealt the Conservative Government a new serious blow yesterday by capturing its parliamentary seat in a by-election at Torrington, Devon.

Meir Confers With Pineaau; Denies UN Plan

By MAURICE CARE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Saturday. — Foreign Minister Golda Meir this afternoon held a 20-minute meeting with the French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineaau, despite an earlier Israel Embassy announcement that no meeting was scheduled.

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U.S.S.R. Protest to U.S. On A-Tests in Marshalls. MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuters). — Russia has protested to the U.S. about the use of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific for nuclear arms tests, TASS said today.

The protest was made in a note delivered to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow yesterday.

The note from the Foreign Ministry said Russia could not agree to the "arbitrary action" of the U.S. Government in establishing a wide danger zone in the open sea. The Ministry takes exception to the U.S. carrying out test explosions of nuclear weapons on territory which the United Nations handed over in trust to the U.S., it added.

The Soviet protest was in reply to a U.S. note on February 17, reporting the establishment of a danger zone in the Pacific in the area of the Marshall Islands from April 5 owing to nuclear tests.

The Soviet note said the American Government was turning the area of the Marshall Islands and a considerable expanse of the high seas adjoining the islands into a permanent range for experimenting with nuclear weapons.

Danger to Life. The note said nuclear tests in the Pacific subjected to "serious danger" the life and health of people living not only on the islands within the area proclaimed dangerous, but also far beyond its limits.

In Geneva yesterday, the Second Committee of the Conference on the Law of the Sea decided to refer the question of nuclear tests to the U.N. Assembly.

The committee, which deals with the general regime of the high seas, also decided not to vote on a proposal by the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to adopt an article reading: "States are bound to refrain from testing nuclear weapons on the high seas."

Western embassy officials here are prepared for significant changes when Mr. Nikita Khrushchev presents his Government's note to the Supreme Soviet early next week, probably on Monday. The changes may include a shakeup in the direction of security ministries, one of which is at present headed by A.I. Serov.

It is not known whether the name of Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, whom Mr. Khrushchev replaced as Premier last Thursday, will be on the Government list, but today's newspapers

ignored Marshal Bulganin, while devoting long editorials to approving Mr. Khrushchev as Premier. Joining in the chorus were the three newspapers of the Soviet armed forces.

Gen. Serov heads the Committee for State Security, which also is responsible for the protection of the state frontiers. British newspapers call him "Ivan the Terrible" because of the part he played in organizing the mass deportations of people from the Baltic states in 1940 to remote parts of Russia.

Mr. Khrushchev is expected to present his new Cabinet list at this session, but there has so far been no formal announcement to this effect.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, is also due to make a Government statement on the cessation of nuclear tests. In this connection, observers say Russia may be planning to renounce nuclear weapons tests, with-out waiting for international agreement, in a move to brighten the prospects of summit talks this year.

Cypriot Delegation To Visit Makarios. NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuters). — A four-man delegation led by the Mayor of Limassol, Mr. Costas Parnassides, left Cyprus today for Athens for consultations with Archbishop Makarios, exiled leader of the Cypriot union with Greece movement.

The delegation said they would seek an exchange of views with the Archbishop on the "vital matter of keeping harmony and unity among Cypriot Greeks."

New UNTSO Chief Visits Gaza Strip. Gen. Carl von Horn, newly appointed Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, on Friday paid a one-day visit to the Gaza Strip. The Arab News Agency reported yesterday.

He met with Gen. E.L.M. Buras, Commander of U.N.E.F. and former head of U.N.T.S.O. and Col. W.M. Brown, head of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission. At Rafah, Gen. von Horn visited observation posts manned by Swedish troops, and also inspected the U.N.E.F. maintenance area.



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Today's Postbag

The Weather
Forecast: Variable amount of clouds with a rise in temperature.
Weather Synopsis: A barometric high over Eastern Mediterranean today caused fair weather. A barometric low off the shores of Cremona has caused morning rain in temperatures there and over Egypt.

City	Temp.	Wind	Clouds
Jerusalem	60-70	10-15	10-15
Tel Aviv	60-70	10-15	10-15
Haifa	60-70	10-15	10-15
Beirut	60-70	10-15	10-15
London	50-60	10-15	10-15
Paris	50-60	10-15	10-15
New York	50-60	10-15	10-15
Los Angeles	50-60	10-15	10-15
San Francisco	50-60	10-15	10-15
Chicago	50-60	10-15	10-15
Washington	50-60	10-15	10-15
Atlanta	50-60	10-15	10-15
Memphis	50-60	10-15	10-15
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Buffalo	50-60	10-15	10-15
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Albany	50-60	10-15	10-15
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Watkinsville	50-60	10-15	10-15
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Sunday, March 23, 1958
9 Nisan, 5718-19 Nisan, 1977

FOR nine years Israel's rights on Mount Scopus have been violated and undermined by Jordan. The Armistice recognized Israel's right to re-assert the normal functioning of the Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University. Nevertheless Jordan clamped desolation upon the Hospital and University grounds. She also seemed to take pride in the fact that she had doomed to waste a library of more than half a million volumes, precious manuscripts, a unique herbarium of Middle Eastern plants, a Concordance of Classical Arab Literature, and much more, whose removal from the isolation of Mount Scopus Jordan has also opposed.

From time to time Israel was encouraged by efforts such as the U.N. Secretary-General's demarches aiming at full implementation of Article VIII of the Armistice, providing for full access to Mount Scopus and other areas but these have always come to nothing. Recently she was asked by the Secretary-General to try to bring some order into the situation on the basis of the original 1948 Mount Scopus Agreement that preceded the Armistice. Israel agreed, and Ambassador Francisco Urrutia was appointed by Mr. Hammarskjöld to conduct the negotiations. Their results appeared in a report to the Secretary-General published on January 18. There was little change that the report could record. The differences of view between the parties were too profound. Jordan's refusal to execute Article VIII was too obstinate to permit any genuine progress. Thus Jordan was to continue operating the Augusta Victoria hospital in violation of the 1948 Agreement. Nor could anything be done to restore the original situation in Isawiya village which has been swollen by more than a thousand inhabitants, instead of the 150 allowed in 1949, contrary to the agreement. At the same time the Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University remain as desolate as ever.

These arrangements began to be implemented successfully when things went wrong again. As if somebody regretted that the points of potential conflict between Israel and Jordan had become too limited, the whole question was reopened; and this time not necessarily by Jordan, and certainly not by Israel. Matters will not improve when the U.N. begins to see problems not in the light of the need to limit to the utmost the area of possible Israel-Jordan clashes, but from the point of view of its own jurisdictional claims.

Ambassador Urrutia is now coming back to the area to see whether the little achieved on his previous visit can be preserved. Only constructive and bold thinking will do the job. He will require much more than technical assistance from the UNTSO in Jerusalem and the U.N. Headquarters in New York. If there was ever a time for reappraisal of the belief that the Israel-Arab conflict, or for that matter UNTSO's influence with the parties, are even remotely dependent on the extent of the formal prerogatives of U.N. observers, it is certainly now.

SCOPIUS

RIGHTS

Economic Crisis Looms In West Germany

By OMER ANDERSON

BONN (N.A.N.A.)—WEST Germany's booming economy is beginning to show cracks, the result, claim the Germans, of the American recession.

At Hamburg and other German ports, a total of 82 cargo ships are laid up—no cargoes. German shipyards have been hit by a wave of cancellations. Little new shipbuilding business is coming in.

In the Ruhr, six coal mines have had to close within three weeks. West Germany is glutted with coal stocks. Serious labour trouble threatens. In North Germany, 15,000 textile workers recently went on strike and 200,000 Ruhr steelworkers are demanding a 10 per cent wage hike.

German steel production is tapering off. Germany's foreign trade increased moderately last year but slumped sharply in the last quarter.

Unemployment is still negligible, but now at the highest point since 1953—around 1,000,000. Rearmament is credited with being the main factor in holding down unemployment.

Government leaders frankly fear that Germany may be headed for a serious economic crisis, for her economy is a delicately balanced mechanism with extreme sensitivity to world economic currents.

Germany's division between East and West destroyed the limited economic balance of the prewar nation. Traditionally, West Germany was the nation's workshop, and East Germany its breadbasket.

This fact accounts for West Germany's extreme dependence on foreign trade, and for East Germany's economically unsound effort to create an artificial "Ruhr" at Fuerstberg, near Poland.

The Bonn state's economic base rests on coal and steel more so than any other European economy. Britain accepted; but the Ruhr coal mines are giving out, and a wide segment of the economy is switching to petroleum.

No one appreciates better than Adenauer that a serious economic recession would be merely an economic crisis for West Germany. It might lead to political disaster.

The Chancellor and his Christian Democrats are at the top today because of prosperity. If this prosperity should falter, Germany's political stability would be destroyed.

Friday's Press

Khrushchev and the Future

RUSSIA's reversion to complete dictatorship, with the ousting of Bulganin and the assumption by Khrushchev of complete power, writes Herut, only proves that the Communists are still not ready of themselves since dictatorship does not come on deck unless domination is based on military rule.

Hatzofe (National Religious) observes that Khrushchev has come to the time at the age of 64, and that fact will no doubt have a telling influence on his domestic and foreign policy, it being clear that he will have to dispose of his ambitions and implement his programmes in quite short time. He will thus have to choose between policies that will prove a blessing to his people and to the world, and the path trodden by his predecessor, which will ultimately bring calamity upon all mankind.

Al Hamskhar (Mapam) writes that the negotiations for summit talks has for the time being gone up a blind alley but that the peoples of the world are in no mood to commit collective suicide.

Ha'aretz (non-party) sees a gleam of hope in the Rumanian Ambassador's statement that we may look forward to a reunion of families, and the W.C.'s coincidental call on the Rumanian Government to permit its Jews to effect connections with the rest of world Jewry. It must be clear by now, since the promise to the Hungarian Jewish community, that the East-European countries have nothing to lose from such contacts, just as the Communist countries have nothing to fear by allowing their Jews to emigrate to Israel.

Davar (Histadrut) notes that it is not for the senior officials of Solei Boneh to protest against the plan to split up the concern. It is the business of Hovrat Omeron to effect reform wherever deemed necessary. The secretariat too should draw the logical conclusion from this outburst and democratic the Histadrut economy managements by co-opting workers' representatives to it.

MUSICAL DIARY

The Kof Yisrael Orchestra, Herta Freudenthal, conductor. H. Jacoby, Viola, (Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem, March 23, 8.30 p.m.).

Yehudi Menuhin, Violin, (Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem, March 23, 8.30 p.m.).

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THE SUMMIT-PROBLEM

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

I don't understand why you don't want to sit down and talk with me?

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

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Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor

Heavy Schedule for Knesset

THE Knesset ploughed through a staggering amount of work last week by the brutally simple method of sitting from ten in the morning until midnight, with a bare hour for lunch and dinner. The House was in session for no fewer than 36 hours, or almost three times the normal schedule of 13 hours a week. It polished off the Ministries of Interior and Police, began last week, and dealt in summary fashion with Transport, Health, Posts, Labour and Development, as well as the Prime Minister's Office which covers a whole rabbit warren of departments. At this stage of the year some of the members acquire a brain-fuck, especially those in the Finance Committee; others give up and go to the cinema. In any case it is a fact that in one particular debate, which was not without interest, the Press box found itself in a majority of five newspapermen as against only three Knesset members present, all of whom were billed to speak.

With the actual debate now confined to the Second Reading, the smaller parties have found themselves short of speaking time and a curious barter system has already evolved. Only three hours were allocated for the debate on the Prime Minister's Office, where there are always points of interest. This works out at a ration of a minute and a half per member, and the five-man Progressive Party, for instance, was entitled to seven-and-a-half minutes of debating time, or scarcely long enough to make a deliberate speaker like Mr. Harari, whose subject this was, to get warmed up. "But we waived our time on the Ministry of Posts, where we had nothing in particular to say, so I can combine this time with that for the Foreign Ministry, and squeeze in 20 minutes," he said. Yet in a sense the "party key" tends to work in favour of the small parties, who exploit their time carefully and to the best advantage, while a large party like Mapai, with nine times as much speaking time on any subject as the Progressives, does not usually insist on the whole of its pound of flesh. The result is that, relatively speaking, the Opposition is more conspicuous in the debate.

Striking Speech
THE most striking material speech of the week was certainly that of Mr. Moshe Carmel, Minister of Transport. Mr. Carmel is a member of Abud Ha'avoda, a man with a distinguished military record and a die-hard open-shirt man, summer and winter, at Knesset sessions and at formal receptions. (There is an important distinction between open shirts as a matter of ideology and simple open shirts because it is too hot to wear a tie.) It is the more remarkable that his approach to his ministry should be so practical and free of extraneous ideology. He sharply criticized the bus cooperatives for gorging themselves on their profits instead of making fair provision for depreciation and future investment, and then turning to the Government for aid in the purchase of buses, with the alternative of poor service for which the public will blame the Government. It could be constructed that the bus co-ops, even if they belong to the Histadrut, have in the past been closer to Mapai than to the left-wing groups and were thus fair game for the Government. Certainly his speech did not lead to this conclusion, but merely to the fact that these cooperatives, had contrived to become a new form of collective capitalism, exploitation of the bus-riding public, much poorer and more hard-pressed on the average than the bus-owner drivers, and that these monopolies must therefore be either curbed or broken. For future students of the growth and development of the labour and cooperative movement in Israel, the history of Israel's bus-away bus companies will provide material of extraordinary interest, because it will tend to show that the essential conflicts between producer and consumer are not solved by multiple ownership.

It is a far cry from Mr. Carmel's businesslike work on the difficult bus problem to the somewhat eccentric political views which he presented to the Abud Ha'avoda Convention in Tel Aviv the previous week. There he postulated friendship with the Arab nations as Israel's only hope and advocated intervention in the Gaza Strip in the same breath, all for the sake of the peculiar brand of political particularism practised by Abud Ha'avoda. One is led to the conclusion that despite its recurrent difficulties with its conscience this party is well advised to remain in office and demonstrate its ability to supply useful manpower.

Impassioned Appeal
AT the other end, as regards significance, of the third of a million or so words spoken in the Knesset during the past week might be placed the impassioned appeal made by Mr. Ichilov (General Zionist) in the brief debate on the postal ministry. His heart went out, he said, to the long queues of schoolchildren standing outside post offices in heat and cold on days when first-day covers are sold. Does Mr. Ichilov not realize that if there were no queue and no excitement, the children would not bother with the covers at all?

CITRUS FRUIT SUPPLY
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir— I read and listened to all the explanations about saving our citrus export business by not eating oranges for a month or two. For my infant and other small children, lack of oranges is a handicap, but we are, of course, prepared to stop eating them for a while.

But here we are, all prepared to give up, and we aren't asked to give up anything after all. What happened?

Yours, etc.
"CITIZEN"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Hadera, March 20.

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MARCH 31, 1958
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Readers' Letters

TRAVEL TAX

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir— I find it astonishing, even shocking, that the Commissioner of Inland Revenue "cannot understand" the bitter campaign launched against the foreign travel tax (your issue of yesterday).

Mr. Sharaf apparently does not grasp the issues at stake: in a democratic and progressive country, freedom of travel should be considered as vitally important as freedom of association or of access to information. Would Mr. Sharaf say that "a country which imposes a tax on shoes" can and should impose a tax on—let us say—attendance at political meetings?

The proposed imposition of travel tax on tickets bought abroad in foreign currency is even more objectionable. Is its motive the same disregard for a citizen's basic right to travel, or an assumption that all tickets bought abroad on behalf of Israel and paid for in foreign currency, are not genuine "prepaid"? If the latter, it means that in our country one is no longer regarded as innocent so long as guilt has not been proven, but that everybody is suspected of cheating. Under such circumstances, I would neither be surprised nor shocked if, for instance, American sponsors start sending travel tickets to their Israel relatives or friends etc.

CYPRUS SITUATION
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir— We beg for permission to make some remarks on your editorial of March 23, "Cyprus Uncertainty."

You still call the Greek Cypriot fighters for liberty "terrorists" though you certainly know that their patriotic struggle is fully supported by 82 per cent of the island's population which is stubbornly denying the elementary right of self-determination.

One may, however, learn from your editorial that "since Cyprus officially became a British Crown Colony" villages were neglected, education and water were not developed, and this, too, is one of the reasons of the Greeks' struggle against the foreign occupants.

Although you generally acquiesce in the views of the colonial administration of Cyprus and minimize the earnestness, efficiency and untold sacrifices of the Cypriot Liberation Movement, public opinion in Greece, as well as the Greek Cypriot leaders still hope that the majority of Is. is public—as has so often expressed by the Israel press—is sympathetic to the Cypriot Greeks' struggle for self-determination because it is a struggle for justice and human rights against ruthless colonialism.

Yours, etc.
PRESS BUREAU
Greek Diplomatic
Representations in Israel
Jerusalem, March 26.

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Additional Trains For The Holidays

We are pleased to announce to the public that before, during and after the holidays, until the coming into effect of the Summer Schedule, several additional trains will be put into service and accordingly the following changes made in the train schedule.

1) Additional trains for Friday and Holiday Days (commencing Passover Eve, April 4, 1958):
From Jerusalem for Tel Aviv 1835 hrs.
From Tel Aviv for Jerusalem 1245 hrs.
From Tel Aviv for Haifa 1830 hrs.
From Haifa for Tel Aviv 1840 hrs.

2) Additional trains for the Intermediate Days of Passover (April 6-8, 1958):
2 trains will run on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv line in both directions in addition to the 4 regular trains as scheduled at present, at the following times:
From Jerusalem for Tel Aviv 0630 0817 1159
From Tel Aviv for Jerusalem 1115 1258 1718

3) Change in departure times of trains on Saturday evening (commencing from April 5, 1958):
All Saturday evening trains will depart one hour later according to the following schedule:
From Tel Aviv for Haifa 1925 2008
From Haifa for Tel Aviv 1945 2122
Best Holiday Greetings
THE RAILWAY MANAGEMENT

Rothschild Memorial
THE presentation of the Bill giving a special status to the Rothschild memorial park near Zichron Ya'akov made a pleasant little ceremony, with Baron Edmond de Rothschild, grandson of "the Baron" who pioneered agricultural settlement in Palestine in the days before the Mandate, looking down from the gallery. There has been so much change since the first colonies were established that it is hard to believe that a mere two generations can span this period. It is agreeable for the Knesset to take a holiday from policy occasionally and breathe itself in smiles and unity.

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• E. GREENBERG—Frauenbeschwerden, ein Problem unserer Zeit.
• M. VAUGHAN—Rouault; Moench unter den Malern.
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